Numb. XCIV.] THE May 10, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, May 10, 1788. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* John Scull and John Boyd, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Waſhington County, February 14, 1788.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to non-reſident proprietors of lands lying and being in the county of Waſhington, that if they, or ſome perſon in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingen, treaſurer, living in Waſhington, the full amount of the outſtanding taxes hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the firſt Monday in July next, their lands will be ſold, or ſo much of them as will be ſufficient to pay the taxes and charges thereon, agreeable to law, for the year 1787.

JAMES M‘CREADY,] Commiſſioners.
JAMES BRADFORD,]

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Joſiah Anthony	400			7	6
James Bray	400			7	6
Richard Bable	400			7	6
Bryan Bruan	400			7	6
Joſeph Brown	400			7	6
Joſiah Coats	400			7	6
Samuel Coats	400			7	6
Myles or Morris Fiſher	400			7	6
Rebecca Gray	400			7	6
Clement Humphrey	400			7	6
Joſiah Hughes	400			7	6
David Lewis	400			7	6
Joſeph Paſkell	400			7	6
Stephen Paſkell	400			7	6
Samuel Razor	400			7	6
Thomas Rightbright	400			7	6
Thomas Roach	400			7	6
Chriſtopher Sellers	400			7	5
Philip Summers	400			7	6
Joſiah Thomas	400			7	6
Iſaac Warton	400			7	6
Charles Warton	400			7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.					
James M‘Pherſon	400			7	6
Daniel M‘Pherſon	400			7	6
George Leeper	400			7	6
William Campbell	400			7	6
James Martin	400			7	6
Hugh Martin	400			7	6
Patrick Campbell	400			7	6
James Gray	400			7	6
Robert Gray	400			7	6
John Gibſon	400			7	6
George Douglaſs	400			7	6
Iohn Forſyth	400			7	6
William Morrice	400			7	6
Samuel Douglaſs	400			7	6
Samuel M‘Clean	400			7	6
James M‘Lean	400			7	6
On the waters of Dunkard, Wheling, and Fiſh creek.					
Iames Wright	400			7	6
Iames Burrell	400			7	6
Levi Adams	400			7	6
Morris Kennedy	400			7	6
Benjamin Morgan	400			7	6
Stephen Paſkell, ſen.	400			7	6
Ioſeph Anthony	400			7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.					
Philp Peters	400			7	6
Richard Tomkins	400			7	6
Thomas Maſon	400			7	6
Auguſtine Phillesgar	400			7	6
Henry Smelt	400			7	6
Peter Duffield	400			7	6
Iames Kite	400			7	6
Iohn Hynes	400			7	6
Edward Shingle	400			7	6
Abraham Oldman	400			7	6
Philip Whitely	400			7	6
Patrick M‘Knight	400			7	6
Ieremiah Ord	400			7	6
Moſes Kurth	400			7	6
Nathan Still	400			7	6
Aaron Williams or Wilſon	400			7	6
Iames Lovemore	400			7	6
William Parram	400			7	6
Iacob Lettimore	400			7	6
Threſhing Floor, the name of the tract	400			7	6
On the waters of Fiſh creek.					
Ieremiah Fiſher	400			7	6
Abraham Roberts	400			7	6
Frederick Haylor	400			7	6
Ioſeph Hillburn	400			7	6
Thomas Paſkell	400			7	6
Peter Deal	400			7	6
On Dunkard waters					
Caleb Brown	180			6	4
Iames Fulton	300			13	3
Iohn Forgey	200			5	6
Iohn Hill	150			5	6
Robert Kenneday	400			14	2
Iacob Neeſley	300			13	4
Iſaac Pearce	300			13	4
Ioſeph Tarrance	300			13	3
Thomas Rogers	300			10	7
Ieremiah Simpſon	300			10	7
Matthew Winton	200			7	2
Lying and ſituate in Smith Townſhip.					
Sarah Vowell	300	Racoon		10	
Iohn Crips Vowell	200	ditto		6	8
Thomas Vowell, ſen.	300	ditto		10	
Iohn Purden	300	Fairblanes run		10	
Iames Wilſon	200	Ohio river		6	8
Iohn David	300	Flagherties run		10	
Thomas Vowell, jun.	300	ditto		10	
Mary Marſhall	300	ditto		10	
David Duncan	300	ditto		10	
Ebenezer Vowel	300	Drains Logſtown		7	
David Hoggin	200	Crooked run		6	8
Thomas Caſtears	200	Moon run		6	8
William Spence	400	ditto		13	4
William Marſhell	400	ditto		13	4
Andrew Spence	300	ditto		10	
William Engliſh	400	Duck run		13	4
Margaret Marſhel	300	ditto		10	
Ann Marſhel	300	ditto		6	8
Iohn Ward	191			6	8
Iohn Vaile	219			7	8
Iohn Morgan	364			12	
Francis Baron de Belen Bartholf	407			13	4
Robert Irvin	230			7	10
Iohn Wentzee	306			7	2
Narrows and Thorn's run drains of Ohio.					
Hanover Townſhip.					
Iohn Maſon	289	T. run		9	
Iames Moore	80	Racoon		5	
George Gibſon	600	ditto		17	6
Samuel Boyd	300			6	3
Abraham Kilpatrick	400	Racoon		12	6
William Redick	300	ditto		6	6
William Thompſon	200	ditto		4	2
Iohn Neilſon	400	Service		9	4
Iohn Douglaſs	170	ditto		3	8
Michael Criſloe	300	Ohio		12	6
Robert Rutherford	1000	Mill creek	1	12	6
Iame Miller	300	King's creek		9	
Matthias Hook	800	Mill creek and S.		19	3
Zacharias Davis	300			6	6
Daniel Curry	400			12	6
Edward Ioy	200			4	2
William Wilſon	150	Travice		2	6
Mathew Vanleer	300	Hermon's creek		9	5
Edward Hatfield	200	ditto		4	2
Michael Steel	250			5	4
Martha Davis	400			8	4
Peter Demas	200	Travis		6	3
Nathan Dungan	170	ditto		6	3
Ioſeph Carrel	400	King's creek		16	8
Magneſs Tate	800	Travis	1	5	
Oliver M‘Cormick	400			8	4
William Forſyth	400	King's creek		16	8
Samuel Iohnſon	300			9	5
Iohn Mackey	300			6	8
Nathl. Clark, exr.	200			6	3
Taylor Carrel	300	King's creek		9	5
Andrew Linn	300			9	5
Robinſons Townſhip.					
Robert Bell, captain	400	Montures		11	8
Peden Cook	600	R. and Racoon	1	10	6
Charles Clark	300	Flagherty's		8	9
Callender's heirs	1600	Racoon	2	12	6
Cooper's heirs	400	Montours		11	8
Duncan & Purvience	600	Montours		17	6
Iohn Dawſon	400	Racoon		11	8
Iohn Douſman	600	Logſtown		17	6
Fowler's heirs	400	Flaherties		11	8
Iohn Gilcreeſe	300	Robinſons		15	3
Seth Greer	300	Racoon		8	9
General Irvin	1200	ditto	4	7	6
Inman's heirs	300	Flagherties		12	6
Iohn Kilcreeſe	300	Robinſons		8	9
Adam Logan	200	ditto		5	
Iames Morriſon	570	Montures		16	8
Alexander M‘Curdy	300	Chartiers		8	9
M‘Adoo Iohn	246	Montures		5	10
William Morriſon	300	Racoon		8	9
Andrew Mitchell	275	Montures		8	7
William Newell	400	ditto		11	8
Abraham Newell	170	ditto		5	2
Iohn Perry	300	ditto		18	
Roſs, in Pitt	400	ditto		5	10
Major Richeſon	700	Robinſons	1	10	
Iohn Hervey	300	ditto		12	
Robinſon or Smith's heirs	300	Logſtown		9	
Iohn Swearingen	400	Montures		11	8
Slough, in Lancaſter	300	Ohio		18	
Smith's heirs	400	Racoon		11	8
Charles Sims	3000	ditto	4	3	4
Sam. Stewart, col.	500		1	5	7
Major Smallman	300	Flagherty's		8	9
Ioſeph Tumbleſtone	400	Racoon		11	8
Thompſon's heirs	300	ditto		9	
And Thompſons hrs.	200	ditto		5	10
Iohn Tompkins	300	ditto		8	9
Rob. Witherington	900	ditto	3	5	
Samuel Finley or Doctor Morgan	300	Montures		18	
Green Township,					
Iohn M‘Mahen	300	Crooked run		20	4
Thomas Ramſey	400	Dunkard		4	8
Samuel Upthegrove	800	ditto		7	6
Geo. Wilſon's heirs	300	ditto		10	4
Andrew Porter	700	ditto & Wheling	1	3	
Andrew Ellicot	400	Dunkard		6	
Iohn Watmore	380	Whitely		4	7
Daniel Watmore	400	ditto		4	8
Hopewell Townſhip.					
Cambers & Hoge	200	Hermons creek		12	6
Robert Higgins	350			17	6
Iohn Merriman	150	Croſs creek		9	5
Hugh M‘Conkey	150	ditto		9	5
Iames Randles	200	ditto		10	
Abſolom Wells	400	ditto	1	5	
Alexander Young	400	Buffaloe		9	5
Dickinſon Townſhip.					
Daniel M‘Dermot	150	Monongahela		8	4
Daniel M‘Dermot, jun.	300	Street run		12	6
Robert Craighead	200	Peters creek		6	4
Mr. Adams, in Pitt	150	Peters creek		5	
Mr. Chriſtie	200	Chartiers		9	6
Benjamin Stiles	200	Morgan T.		10	

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THE partnerſhip of Adamſon and Joſiah Tannehill, having diſſolved, by mutual conſent this day, they find themſelves under the indiſpenſable neceſſity of calling upon all thoſe who are indebted to them to make immediate payment, that they may be enabled to make payments to thoſewith with whom they are in arrears, as well as to carry on their buſineſs in keeping a houſe of entertainment. They therefore hope, that all thoſe who are indebted to them will, upon ſerious reflection, be convinced of the propriety of this meaſure, from the long indulgence already given, which has tended greatly to their diſadvantage, and their preſent arrangements will no longer permit them to indulge ſuch as may not comply with this requeſt, conſiſtent with their duties to themſelves and families: they therefore hope, that this public notice will be attended to, as it will prevent conſequences that may be diſagreeable

A. & J. TANNEHILL.

On the ROAD BILL. By Hugh H. Brackenridge.

(Contined from our laſt.)

ON a calculation made from the books of the trading people in Pittſburgh, there has gone from this town, for the carriage of merchandize, ſince the eſtabliſhment of peace in the year 1783. the ſum of 9,784l. 10s. 6. This ſum appears on the books of thoſe who have been remanent; but a great deal has been paid by ſuch as have been temporary, and have withdrawn to other places.

From the ſtores in other parts of Weſtmoreland, from thoſe of Waſhington and Fayette, there muſt have gone at leaſt one half that ſum. Let it be ſuppoſed in all 15000l.

Again; there muſt be taken into view, what thoſe have paid; who not being merchants, have carried for themſelves or neighbours in the country. Add to this the neceſſary ſum which it muſt have coſt every emigrant in removing: All together on theſe two laſt heads, we will ſay 5,000l.

After this make an eſtimate of the value of the time which is loſt in croſſing the mountains; the wear and tear of horſes ſhoes, and mens clothing; price of forage and proviſions; injury and death of horſes; deſtruction and repair of waggons; loſs of health to drivers, and perſons travelling, from bad accommodations on a bad road, and you may ſet down 10,000l.

But laſtly, if there can be any end of the catalogue of diſadvantages, reckon up what the country negatively is the worſe; in the loſs of travellers and emigrants; purchaſers of land; viſitants on ſpeculation, or on pleaſures in the check of agriculture, and improvement of building; in the conſequent check of population, and non-exiſtence of thoſe who might have lived.

The human race multiplies in proportion to the improvement of the face of any country and the means of life. For this negative loſs even for the ſpace of 7 years, I might ſet down 50,000l.

The idea is ſmall and contemptible. It is the loſs of 500,000l. It is a diſadvantage, great and inconceivable. It is a drawback upon this country at leaſt half a generation. It keeps us at the bottom of ſociety, and renders us the backſide of the continent.

[To be continued.]

* * *

To the Diſſenting Aſſemblyman.

SIR,

YOU have great merit in anſwering an objection which has been made to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, the want of an efficient *check* on the enacting laws haſtily. There is not an upper, but there may be an outer houſe; the diſſenting members abſconding or receding when the vote is about to be taken, The *many* can enact laws, but the *few* may prevent. It is in fact puting the government into the hands of the *minority*, for without them cannot any thing be done that is done. But this is analogus to things in nature. The tail is a ſmall part of the fiſh, and yet it directs the whole body. The rudder of a ſhip is ſmall, compared with the hull and rigging, and yet it moves it any way. What wonder then, that the minority by *turning tail*, ſhould govern the whole legiſlature?

I acknowledge this will conſiderably affect the ſyſtem of education; alertneſs and ſpeed of foot becoming the neceſſary qualification of a legiſlator; for if a member is not ſwift in running off, the check may be loſt, the vote being taken before he fairly diſappears. There will hence be two kinds of motions in the houſe, that to the ſpeaker and the other to the door.

It may be well to ſtudy wreſtling. A ſcuffle may enſue, the minority endeavouring to get out, and the majority to keep them in. There is a kind of wreſtle called Corniſh hug, which is taking each other by the waiſt band of the breeches, with the arms croſſed. This I would much recommend. Trips will be of great uſe. There is the back lock and the croſs buttock; but maſters in each branch muſt be employed to teach the art. I knew one Archy Dyſart in Octorara, when I was a boy, who underſtood what is called the inſide liſt. He would have made an excellent tutor in an academy of this nature,

On the principle of ſtrength of body, ſkill in joſtling, and agility of heels, it will be improper to ſend old and weak men to the houſe, becauſe they will be unable to exerciſe this *check* to advantage.

A doctor muſt be paid to attend the houſe, with plaiſters for the broken ſhins of the members, over benches in running off. A boy alſo to pick up wigs, hats and the like.

But to avoid any kind of diſorder and confuſion, it would be adviſeable in all caſes where the vote does not come too quick upon them, to withdraw inſenſibly, by ſlipping out one by one, under pretence of making water, for inſtance; until they are all gone.

Great is the excellence of this check, and the inventor of it deſerves as great a premium as the diſcoverer of the longitude. Nevertheleſs it will be proper to exerciſe it modeſtly, and not be retrograding always on every negative, leſt they make a farce of the buſineſs. For it may look a little odd to ſee them running out hurry ſcurry, every moment, like boys at a baring, when the maſter gets in at the chimney.

On the ſame principles that I juſtify the minority, which is the *mob* of the houſe, in withdrawing, I would apoolgize for the *mob out of doors* in bringing them back; viz. this is a *ſecondary check* in the conſtitution, and marks the glory of it, giving perfect ſafety. which no other government on earth has. That they have the right to bring them back on the principles of the conſtitution, there can be no doubt. Each member is the repreſentative, not of his particular county only, but of the whole ſtate. Every conſtituent has therefore an intereſt in the attendance of each member. On his departure may he not take him up and bring him back to his duty?

Indeed, had the *mob* no right, yet it would be impoſſible to hinder them from exerciſing this check; for when they ſee men running and others after them how can they tell but that they have ſtolen money from ſome of their colleagues, who may wiſh to have them back in order to be ſearched. At the laſt time this check was *exerciſed*, which was about the calling a convention, when the ſeargant at arms with the clerk, the door-keeper, and one or two more, were ſent after Findley, they running and he running, what could the mob think, but that he had been guilty of ſome miſdemeanor. No wonder therefore that before he could turn the corner of the ſecond ſquare, there were above a thouſand at his heels

There is only one thing againſt this check, and that is, the indignity done to the members; and the conſequent indecency of chaſing them like men eſcaped from the wheel-barrow, and ferreting them out of garrets and cellars, in order to retake and bring them back to their places. Another thing is, that breaking up the houſe, unleſs they can be retaken, the work they leave undone is all loſt, which may often coſt the ſtate great ſums of money; but this might be laid as a tax upon their own eſtates, and ſo this excellent check ſtill preſerved.

Having thus acknowledged the uſe of this *negative* and ſhewn the right of the *minority of the conſtituents*, viz. a mob to *counter check* this, the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, like a double geered mill, will be allowed by all good judges to be the beſt that the wit of man can deviſe.

An Aſſenting Conſtituent.

* * *

State of Pennſylvania.

An additional ſupplement to the acts for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Sect. I. WHEREAS the preſent laws for the regulation of the militia of this commonwealth prove very burthenſome and expenſive to thoſe who ſpend their time in attending on muſter days, as well as to thoſe who from conſcientious ſcruples or otherwiſe, neglect or refuſe to give ſuch attendance, and more eſpecially as the benefits derived or which can poſſibly be expected to be derived to the ſtate, under the preſent ſyſtem, are by no means proportionate to the certain loſs and and expence incurred thereby: And whereas, it is conceived that the preſent laws for the regulation of the militia of this commonwealth might be rendered leſs burthenſome by leſſening the days of exerciſe, and improved by furniſhing the militia with powder, in order to go through their firings on ſuch days as may be thought neceſſary for them to attend on military duty.

Sect. II. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the lieutenant of the city of Philadelphia, and of the ſeveral counties within this commonwealth are hereby empowered and required to furniſh the officers commanding battalions or corps for every militia man bearing arms in ſuch battalion or corps within the city and ſeveral counties aforeſaid, with thirteen cartridges for the purpoſe of going through their firings every battalion day, whereon by law they are required to attend military duty, and to apply ſo much of the money ariſing from fines on delinquents for their non-attendance on militia duty, as will defray ſaid expence. Provided always, that the delivery of cartridges by the commanding officers reſpectively, ſhall be confined to the men actually under arms, and if ſuch commanding officers reſpectively, ſhall have received more cartridges than are neceſſary agreeably to this act for the number of men actually appearing under arms on the parade, they ſhall return the overplus agreeably to a field return to be delivered to the reſpective county lieutenants, in convenient time after each battallion day.

Sect. III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, the fine on non commiſſioned officers and privates for non attendance on militia duty, every battalion day whereon, by law, the enrolled militia within this commonwealth, are required to attend militia duty, ſhall be the ſum of ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence and no more.

Sect. IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the act of general aſſembly, entitled, "A further ſupplement to the act entitled, an act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," as requires the enrolled militia to meet in companies on the ſeveral days therein mentioned, and which impoſes a fine of five ſhillings on ſuch as neglect or refuſe to meet on ſuch days of exerciſe, is hereby repealed and made null and void, any thing in the ſeveral laws of this commonwealth for the regulation of the militia contained, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Sect. V. And whereas ſeveral of the freemen of the city of Philadelphia, with a view to render themſelves as uſeful to their country in the character of militia as poſſible, have voluntarily aſſociated and formed themſelves into a troop of light dragoons, and are deſirous of being authoriſed and eſtabliſhed as ſuch by law.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid That in addition to the troop of militia light dragoons for the ſaid city, already formed under the laws of this commonwealth, there ſhall be one other troop of light dragoons for the ſaid city, formed by volunteer aſſociation of the freemen of the ſaid city (including thoſe perſons who have already voluntarily aſſociated and formed themſelves as aforeſaid) to conſiſt of one captain, one firſt lieutenant, one ſecond lieutenant, one cornet, four ſerjeants, four corporals, one farrier, one trumpeter, and ſixty-eight privates, which ſaid additional troop ſhall be under the like rules and regulations with the other militia troop of light dragoons within this commonwealth, and the officers of the ſaid corps, ſhall be accordingly and in like manner commiſſioned by the ſupreme executive council.

Sect. VI. And whereas ſome of the militia of this ſtate, have voluntarily formed themſelves into companies of light armed infantry, and have attached themſelves to the battalions from which they have been reſpectivoly formed, and others influenced by their example, may be deſirous of forming like companies from other battalions: therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the volunteers compoſing the aforeſaid companies of light infantry, to elect by ballot one captain, one firſt and one ſecond lieutenant, and that the non-commiſſioned officers of ſuch companies ſhall be appointed in like manner as is uſual in the other militia; and the ſaid companies may conſiſt of ſixty-eight men, excluſive of officers, provided ſuch number have joined, or hereaſter ſhall join ſuch companies, and ſhall be attached to, and act with the battalion from which they are or ſhall be formed, and be ſubject to like rules and regulations as the other militia of this ſtate.

Sect. VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whenever forty volunteers from any battalion within this commonwealth, ſhall ſignify to the commanding officer thereof, their intention of forming a company of light infantry, and ſhall be willing to equip and cloath themſelves in uniform for that purpoſe, it ſhall be lawful for them to elect their officers, and thereafter they may conſiſt of like number, and ſhall be governed and regulated in like manner as the companies mentioned in the ſection laſt preceding.

Signed by order of the houſe,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Saturday the twenty ſecond day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,

clerk of the general aſſembly.

On the ROAD BILL. By Hugh H. Brackenridge.

(Contined from our laſt.)

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From the ſtores in other parts of Weſtmoreland, from thoſe of Waſhington and Fayette, there muſt have gone at leaſt one half that ſum. Let it be ſuppoſed in all 15000l.

Again; there muſt be taken into view, what thoſe have paid; who not being merchants, have carried for themſelves or neighbours in the country. Add to this the neceſſary ſum which it muſt have coſt every emigrant in removing: All together on theſe two laſt heads, we will ſay 5,000l.

After this make an eſtimate of the value of the time which is loſt in croſſing the mountains; the wear and tear of horſes ſhoes, and mens clothing; price of forage and proviſions; injury and death of horſes; deſtruction and repair of waggons; loſs of health to drivers, and perſons travelling, from bad accommodations on a bad road, and you may ſet down 10,000l.

But laſtly, if there can be any end of the catalogue of diſadvantages, reckon up what the country negatively is the worſe; in the loſs of travellers and emigrants; purchaſers of land; viſitants on ſpeculation, or on pleaſures; in the check of agriculture, and improvement of building; in the conſequent check of population, and non-exiſtence of thoſe who might have lived.

The human race multiplies in proportion to the improvement of the face of any country and the means of life. For this negative loſs even for the ſpace of 7 years, I might ſet down 50,000l.

The idea is ſmall and contemptible. It is the loſs of 500,000l. It is a diſadvantage, great and inconceivable. It is a drawback upon this country at leaſt half a generation. It keeps us at the bottom of ſociety, and renders us the backſide of the continent.

[To be continued.]

To the Diſſenting Aſſemblyman.

SIR,

YOU have great merit in anſwering an objection which has been made to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, the want of an efficient *check* on the enacting laws haſtily. There is not an upper, but there may be an outer houſe; the diſſenting members abſconding or receding when the vote is about to be taken, The *many* can enact laws, but the *few* may prevent. It is in fact puting the government into the hands of the *minority*, for without them cannot any thing be done that is done. But this is analogus to things in nature. The tail is a ſmall part of the fiſh, and yet it directs the whole body. The rudder of a ſhip is ſmall, compared with the hull and rigging, and yet it moves it any way. What wonder then, that the minority by *turning tail*, ſhould govern the whole legiſlature?

I acknowledge this will conſiderably affect the ſyſtem of education; alertneſs and ſpeed of foot becoming the neceſſary qualification of a legiſlator; for if a member is not ſwift in running off, the check may be loſt, the vote being taken before he fairly diſappears. There will hence be two kinds of motions in the houſe, that to the ſpeaker and the other to the door.

It may be well to ſtudy wreſtling. A ſcuffle may enſue, the minority endeavouring to get out, and the majority to keep them in. There is a kind of wreſtle called Corniſh hug, which is taking each other by the waiſt band of the breeches, with the arms croſſed. This I would much recommend. Trips will be of great uſe. There is the back lock and the croſs buttock; but maſters in each branch muſt be employed to teach the art. I knew one Archy Dyſart in Octorara, when I was a boy, who underſtood what is called the inſide liſt. He would have made an excellent tutor in an academy of this nature,

On the principle of ſtrength of body, ſkill in joſtling, and agility of heels, it will be improper to ſend old and weak men to the houſe, becauſe they will be unable to exerciſe this *check* to advantage.

A doctor muſt be paid to attend the houſe, with plaiſters for the broken ſhins of the members, over benches in running off. A boy alſo to pick up wigs, hats and the like.

it would be adviseable in all caſes where the vote does not come too quick upon them, to withdraw inſenſibly, by ſlipping out one by one, under pretence of making water, for inſtance; until they are all gone.

Great is the excellence of this check, and the inventor of it deſerves as great a premium as the diſcoverer of the longitude. Nevertheleſs it will be proper to exerciſe it modeſtly, and not be retrograding always on every negative, leſt they make a farce of the buſineſs. For it may look a little odd to ſee them running out hurry ſcurry, every moment, like boys at a baring, when the maſter gets in at the chimney.

On the ſame principles that I juſtify the minority, which is the *mob* of the houſe, in withdrawing, I would apoolgize for the *mob out of doors* in bringing them back; viz. this is a *ſecondary check* in the conſtitution, and marks the glory of it, giving perfect ſafety. which no other government on earth has. That they have the right to bring them back on the principles of the conſtitution, there can be no doubt. Each member is the repreſentative, not of his particular county only, but of the whole ſtate. Every conſtituent has therefore an intereſt in the attendance of each member. On his departure may he not take him up and bring him back to his duty?

Indeed, had the *mob* no right, yet it would be impoſſible to hinder them from exerciſing this check; for when they ſee men running and others after them how can they tell but that they have ſtolen money from ſome of their colleagues, who may wiſh to have them back in order to be ſearched. At the laſt time this check was *exercifed*, which was about the calling a convention, when the ſeargant at arms with the clerk, the door-keeper, and one or two more, were ſent after Findley, they running and he running, what could the mob think, but that he had been guilty of ſome miſdemeanor. No wonder therefore that before he could turn the corner of the ſecond ſquare, there were above a thouſand at his heels

There is only one thing againſt this check, and that is, the indignity done to the members; and the conſequent indecency of chaſing them like men eſcaped from the wheel-barrow, and ferreting them out of garrets and cellars, in order to retake and bring them back to their places. Another thing is, that breaking up the houſe, unleſs they can be retaken, the work they leave undone is all loſt, which may often coſt the ſtate great ſums of money; but this might be laid as a tax upon their own eſtates, and ſo this excellent check ſtill preſerved.

Having thus acknowledged the uſe of this *negative* and ſhewn the right of the *minority of the conſtituents*, viz. a mob to *counter check* this, the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, like a double geered mill, will be allowed by all good judges to be the beſt that the wit of man can deviſe.

An Aſſenting Conſtituent.

State of Pennſylvania.

An additional ſupplement to the acts for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Sect. 1. WHEREAS the preſent laws for the regulation of the militia of this commonwealth prove very burthenſome and expenſive to thoſe who ſpend their time in attending on muſter days, as well as to thoſe who from conſcientious ſcruples or otherwiſe, neglect or refuſe to give ſuch attendance, and more eſpecially as the benefits derived or which can poſſibly be expected to be derived to the ſtate, under the preſent ſyſtem, are by no means proportionate to the certain loſs and and expence incurred thereby: And whereas, it is conceived that the preſent laws for the regulation of the militia of this commonwealth might be rendered leſs burthenſome by leſſening the days of exerciſe, and improved by furniſhing the militia with powder, in order to go through their firings on ſuch days as may be thought neceſſary for them to attend on military duty.

Sect. II. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the lieutenant of the city of Philadelphia, and of the ſeveral counties within this commonwealth are hereby empowered and required to furniſh the officers commanding battalions or corps for every militia man bearing arms in ſuch battalion or corps within the city and ſeveral counties aforeſaid, with thirteen cartridges for the purpoſe of going through their firings every battalion day, whereon by law they are required to attend military duty, and to apply ſo much of the money ariſing from fines on delinquents for their non-attendance on militia duty, as will defra

tridges by the commanding officers reſpectively, ſhall be confined to the men actually under arms, and if ſuch commanding officers reſpectively, ſhall have received more cartridges than are neceſſary agreeably to this act for the number of men actually appearing under arms on the parade, they ſhall return the overplus agreeably to a field return to be delivered to the reſpective county lieutenants, in convenient time after each battallion day.

Sect. III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, the fine on non commiſſioned officers and privates for non attendance on militia duty, every battalion day whereon, by law, the enrolled militia within this commonwealth, are required to attend militia duty, ſhall be the ſum of ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence and no more.

Sect. IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the act of general aſſembly, entitled, "A further ſupplement to the act entitled, an act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," as requires the enrolled militia to meet in companies on the ſeveral days therein mentioned, and which impoſes a fine of five ſhillings on ſuch as neglect or refuſe to meet on ſuch days of exerciſe, is hereby repealed and made null and void, any thing in the ſeveral laws of this commonwealth for the regulation of the militia contained, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Sect. V. And whereas ſeveral of the freemen of the city of Philadelphia, with a view to render themſelves as uſeful to their country in the character of militia as poſſible, have voluntarily aſſociated and formed themſelves into a troop of light dragoons, and are deſirous of being authoriſed and eſtabliſhed as ſuch by law.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid That in addition to the troop of militia light dragoons for the ſaid city, already formed under the laws of this commonwealth, there ſhall be one other troop of light dragoons for the ſaid city, formed by volunteer aſſociation of the freemen of the ſaid city (including thoſe perſons who have already voluntarily aſſociated and formed themſelves as aforeſaid) to conſiſt of one captain, one firſt lieutenant, one ſecond lieutenant, one cornet, four ſerjeants, four corporals, one farrier, one trumpeter, and ſixty-eight privates, which ſaid additional troop ſhall be under the like rules and regulations with the other militia troop of light dragoons within this commonwealth, and the officers of the ſaid corps, ſhall be accordingly and in like manner commiſſioned by the ſupreme executive council.

Sect. VI. And whereas ſome of the militia of this ſtate, have voluntarily formed themſelves into companies of light armed infantry, and have attached themſelves to the battalions from which they have been reſpectively formed, and others influenced by their example, may be deſirous of forming like companies from other battalions: therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the volunteers compoſing the aforeſaid companies of light infantry, to elect by ballot one captain, one firſt and one ſecond lieutenant, and that the non-commiſſioned officers of ſuch companies ſhall be appointed in like manner as is uſual in the other militia; and the ſaid companies may conſiſt of ſixty-eight men, excluſive of officers, provided ſuch number have joined, or hereafter ſhall join ſuch companies, and ſhall be attached to, and act with the battalion from which they are or ſhall be formed, and be ſubject to like rules and regulations as the other militia of this ſtate.

Sect. VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whenever forty volunteers from any battalion within this commonwealth, ſhall ſignify to the commanding officer thereof, their intention of forming a company of light infantry, and ſhall be willing to equip and cloath themſelves in uniform for that purpoſe, it ſhall be lawful for them to elect their officers, and thereafter they may conſiſt of like number, and ſhall be governed and regulated in like manner as the companies mentioned in the ſection laſt preceding.

Signed by order of the houſe,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Saturday the twenty ſecond day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,

clerk of the general aſſembly.

Pittſburgh, May 10.

The following is copied from the Kentucke Gazette of April 4.

"It is with the moſt ſenſible concern we announce to the public, the capture of three boats on the Ohio, near the Big Miami, by the ſavages; familiarized as we have been, for ſeveral weeks paſt, to murder and robbery at almoſt every point of our frontiers, the ſympathy of all ranks has been excited in an extraordinary degree by this deeply affecting cataſtrophe. Among the paſſengers in theſe boats it is with great regret we mention Purviance, Eſq; of Baltimore town, Mr. Ridout of Maryland, Monſ. Ragaut, and two other French gentlemen, one a mineraliſt, the other a botaniſt, deſtined to explore the natural products of this country; a Mr. Pierce of Maryland, and a Mr. Ferguſon, a trader; beſides theſe gentlemen there were Meſſrs. Gray, Garland, and Simmonds, five other men, and a negro woman. The three French gentlemen and Mr. Pierce, who alone occupied one boat, were attacked on the 26th ult. From circumſtances we are authoriſed to conclude, that the other boats were taken on the 21ſt, as they paſſed Limeſtone on the 19th The ſavages had in their poſſeſſion a flat, in which eight or ten of them gave chace to the French gentlemen, who finding they could not eſcape, determined to preſent a white handkerchief, with other demonſtrations of friendſhip, and ſurrender without reſiſtance. For this purpoſe Mr. Ragaut took poſt at the ſtern of the boat, and when the ſavages had approached very near, he offered his hand, and in return received the barbarian's tomahawk; at the ſame inſtant the botaniſt was ſhot dead, and the mineraliſt badly wounded. The boat at this time having drifted near the ſhore, Mr. Pierce and the ſurviving French gentleman jumped overboard, and the current being rapid, the ſavages paſſed them whilſt they were butchering and plundering Mr. Ragaut and the other victim. They with difficulty gained the ſhore, and under cover of the night made a circuit, and fell in with the river below the ſavages, where they were the next day taken up by a boat, and conveyed to the Rapids the day after.

"Theſe are all the circumſtances we have been able to collect on this melancholy occaſion: there remains no doubt, that the two boats firſt mentioned have been captured; as one of them has been taken up at the rapids, and the other was ſeen in poſſeſſion of the ſavages; but the fate of the captives is uncertain. Two boats a few hours in front of Mr. Ragaut, under the direction of a captain Ballard Smith and a Mr. Hinds, were attacked at the ſame place from the ſhore, but they returned the fire and eſcaped without further injury than two horſes wounded; and it is ſaid two Indians were killed in this attack."

By a gentleman from Detroit we are informed, that on his way to this place he fell in with a party of warriors, who had ſeveral priſoners, and from the deſcription he gives of them, we have every reaſon to believe that Mr. Purviance and Mr. Ridout, are amongſt the number.

From the Providence Gazette.

At a meeting of the directors and agents of the Ohio company, at Mr. Rice's tavern, in Providence, State of Rhode Iſland, Wedneſday, March 5, 1788.

General Parſons in the Chair.

GENERAL Varnum, General Tupper, Mr. Barlow, Col. May, and Capt. Heyward, were appointed a committee to examine into, and report upon the returns of the agents.

This committee reported, that one thouſand ſhares of the Ohio company's purchaſe were taken up by the agents, and that the drawing for the eight acre lots may commence as ſoon as the meeting ſhall direct which report was accepted and approved.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary enter upon the records the number of ſhares in each agency.

Reſolved, That Mr. Cutler, General Parſons, Major Dexter, Col. Talmadge, and Major Corlis, be a committee to prepare the names and numbers, and make all neceſſary arrangements for drawing the eight acre lots.

Reſolved, That the drawing ſhall commence to-morrow morning, at the ſtate houſe in this town.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Thurſday, March 6.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

The committee for preparing names and numbers reported, that they had procured two boxes, into the one of which they had put the names of the adventurers, as returned by the agents (amounting to one thouſand) and into the other the numbers, from No. 1 to No. 1000, incluſive:

That they have procured two lads to aſſiſt in drawing out the names and numbers:

That they have appointed Col. J. May to receive the numbers, and call them off; and Major W. Sargent to receive and call off the names; and, That they have appointed General H. Jackſon, and Col. Talmadge, clerks; and General B. Tupper to receive and ſtring the ſeveral names and numbers together, as they ſhall be ſeverally drawn out.

Reſolved, That the report of the committee be accepted and approved; and that the meeting adjourn to the ſtate houſe immediately, and proceed to drawing the lots.

Adjourned to the ſtate houſe.

At nine o'clock, P. M. having completed the drawing of the names and numbers, a liſt of which is with the files of the company, in the ſecretary's office, the meeting adjourned till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, at Mr. Rice's tavern.

Friday. March 7.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

Reſolved, That the directors be requeſted to pay as early attention as poſſible to the education of youth, and the promotion of public worſhip, among the firſt ſettlers; and that, for theſe important purpoſes, they employ, if practicable, an inſtructor eminent for literary accompliſhments, and the virtue of his character---who ſhall alſo ſuperintend the firſt ſcholaſtic inſtitutions, and direct the manner of inſtruction.---And to enable the directors to carry into execution the intentions expreſſed in this reſolution, the proprietors and others of liberal and benevolent minds, are earneſtly requeſted to contribute by voluntary donation, to the forming a fund to be ſolely appropriated thereto.

That the agents exert themſelves in promoting ſubſcriptions, and paying the monies they may collect into the treaſury: and that the treaſurer make report to the directors, at or before their next meeting.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary ſhall, immediately upon receiving the plan or plat of the eight acre lots from the ſuperintendent, cauſe four copies thereof to be made--one of which ſhall be made for the uſe and information of the ſubſcribers in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, one for Rhode Iſland, one for New-York and the other for Connecticut; and that he ſhall tranſmit the ſame to ſome one of the agents of the Ohio company in each of the ſtates before mentioned

*R*eſolved, That each agent produce to the next meeting a certificate from the treaſurer of all monies by him paid, both in ſpecie and paper, upon his agency.

*R*eſolved, That the ſecretary be, and he hereby is, empowered, to appoint from time to time one or more deputies, as he may deem proper and neceſſary.

*R*eſolved, That the ſuperintendent be directed to ſurvey and number the whole of the 11648 100 acre lots, on the fractional townſhips, the next in courſe after the eight acre lots be completed; and that he then proceed to ſurvey and number the three hundred and twenty acre lots, as ſoon as may be, and endeavour, if poſſible, to have the whole ſurveyed and numbered by the 1ſt day of July next.

That the meeting of the directors and agents be adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday of July next, then to meet at the ſettlement upon the Muſkingum; when and where a draft will be made of the city lots, the 11648-100 acre lots, and the three hundred and twenty acre lots, if the ſame ſhall have be ſurveyed and numbered.

That the directors be requeſted to give due notification, through the medium of the treaſurer, or ſome other channel, that there will be no drafts, if the neceſſary ſurveys ſhall not have been previouſly completed and prepared for drawing: and that, in ſuch caſe, they be authoriſed and deſired to appoint a future day for ſaid meeting, for the purpoſes before mentioned,

Extract from the Journal,
WINTHROP SARGENT, Sec'ry to
the Ohio Company.

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Sickles and Scythes.

WILLIAM DUNNING informs the public that he carries on the ſickle and ſcythe making at his ſhop in Pittſburgh, fronting the Diamond, where any quantity of the above articles may be had on the ſhorteſt notice. Likewiſe, old ſickles or ſycthes repaired. Produce will be taken in payment, and a generous price allowed for ginſeng.

N. B. All kinds of blackſmith's work done at the above ſhop on the loweſt terms.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed two notes payable to James Burrows, of Weſtmoreland county. This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as they are already paid, but he has not been able to obtain them from ſaid Burrows.

DANIEL CARMICHEL.

Weſtmoreland county, May 3, 1788.

STRAYED or Stolen from this place, in November laſt, a dark bay horſe, with a ſwitch tail, between 13 and 14 hands high, eight years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall dirty white ſnip acroſs his noſtrils, and ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back; was ſhod all round when he went off. Any perſon having taken up ſaid horſe ſhall be rewarded for their trouble, and all reaſonable charges they may have been at in keeping him, on delivery to John Nancarrow.

Wanted immediately, a quantity of barley malt or barley.

Some perſon or perſons having feloniouſly cut down and taken off from the out lot of this town, No. 39, ſituated on the run next this ſide of the Monongahela Two Mile Run, ſeveral of the largeſt trees thereon. Any perſon diſcovering the offender or offenders, ſhall, on conviction, receive two dollars reward.

N. B. The perſon or perſons who have been guilty of ſaid offence had better apply and make ſatisfaction than wait the iſſue of a detection, as he or they will be treated with the ſeverity ſuch a notorious tranſaction deſerves.

THE ſubſcriber intends to begin to bake at the houſe next to Mr. Sample's on Monday next, all kinds of bread, biſcuit, and cakes. He will endeavour by his conſtant application to merit the cuſtom of all ſuch as may chooſe to employ him, and thus publicly ſolicits the cuſtom of the gentlemen and ladies of Fort Pitt.

ABRAHAM FOX.

May 9, 1788,

NOTICE is hereby given to the male white inhabitants of the townſhips of Pittſburgh and Franklin, between the age of 18 years and 53, to meet at the houſe of Dunning M'Nair's, on Wedneſday the 28th day of May next, to elect two fit perſons one to ſerve as lieutenant colonel and the other as major for ſaid diſtrict. Due attendance will be given by

CHARLES CAMPBELL, L. W. C.

April 16, 1788.

Four Dollars Reward

WHEREAS ſome evil diſpoſed perſon or perſons have thrown down and deſtroyed the fences round fields, in the vicinity of this town, belonging to the ſubſcriber. Any perſon who will inform of the perpetrator or perpetrators of ſuch atrocious deeds, ſo that they may be brought to ſuffer the puniſhment which the law inflicts, ſhall receive the above reward.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittſburgh, May 2, 1788.

Juſt OPENED and to be Sold by

Stephen Bayard,

At his STORE at ELIZABETH TOWN, on the Monongahela.

A VARIETY of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, which will be ſold CHEAP on the the following terms, viz. Groceries, ſuch as rum, ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, indigo, alſpice, ginger, pepper, candles, and ſoap, CASH only; for Dry Goods and Hardware, country produce will be taken, ſuch as wheat, rye, corn, oats, flour, pork, bacon, beef, butter, eggs, and whiſkey, at market price.

The beautiful and advantageous ſituation of this town, with reſpect to pleaſure and trade, muſt naturally make it a place of buſineſs and rapid improvement. A ſaw mill will ſoon be going, where timber is plenty, and extremely convenient. Four of the firſt carpenters and boat builders from Philadelphia, are now employed in the boat yard, which is within one hundred yards of the ſaw mill. Travellers and others may be ſupplied with boats of every conſtruction and dimenſion, at a ſhort notice, alſo with houſes to depoſit their baggage in, and proviſions of all kinds at a reaſonable price. Terms will be made known by applying to STEPHEN BAYARD, Proprietor, on the premiſes, or GEORGE ADAMS at Pittſburgh.

N. B. Deeds for Elizabeth Town lots, will be made out in the courſe of two weeks. Thoſe who would wiſh to become ſettlers need be ſpeedy in their applications for lots, as a number of the beſt are already ſold, and ſome good buildings erected thereon. Payment for the deeds muſt ne made in caſh or produce, on delivery of the ſame. April 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale ſeveral tracts of land, lying in Monongahela county, Virginia, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, and credit given for part of the money. The lands have been ſettled, and would ſuit perſons who would wiſh to ſettle on them immediately. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Greenſburgh, Waſhington county, oppoſite to the mouth of George's creek, who will ſhew the land to any perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe. Patents are already obtained, and conveyances will be given to the purchaſer free of all coſts.

April 14, 1788. **JOHN FERRY.**

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Pittſburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one buſhel of oats, or Two Dollars the ſingle leap; the ſeaſon continues until the laſt of June.

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April 4, 1788.

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Pittſburgh, March 15. **JAMES O'HARA.**

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

WANTED,

A Tenant of good character, who is qualified for clearing a quantity of woodland, on a tract of the ſubſcriber's, ſituate on the Alleghany river, about four miles and an half from Pittſburg, in Guyah Sutho's bottom, may have good terms, and length of time ſufficient to make them ample amends for ſuch improvements as ſhall be agreed upon. Application can be made to the ſubſcriber at Wingfield New Mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

B. As ſeveral perſons are ſaid to have cut timber off ſaid tract of land for lumber brought to Pittſburgh, any perſon who will lodge information againſt ſuch thieves or their employers, or any of them, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, on his or their being convicted.

Waſhington County, March 25, 1788.

TO BE LET,

(And entered on the 25th of April.)

A NEAT well finiſhed houſe in Second Street, with a Store, Cellar, Garden, and every convenience ſuitable for a ſmall family. Enquire of

ALEXANDER FOWLER,

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1788.

SEVERAL
Kentucke Boats

Will be here for ſale in the courſe of next month, by *Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in Pittſburgh.* *Feb. 19.*

The FAMOUS HORSE

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Young Jack Diſmal is a beautiful dark bay, fifteen hands high, riſing 7 years old, and is allowed by gentlemen to be exceeding well made, and ſuperior to any in moving for gaiety of carriage and eaſe for the rider. He was got by the full blooded high bred horſe Old Jack Diſmal, who was imported by colonel John Mars of Virginia, and was well known in that quarter for running, his dam was called Dancing Jenny, got by old Fearnought. Any gentlemen inclining to ſend their mares may depend upon due attendance by

JACOB FERREE.

April 15, 1788.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately, ſundry concerns, the property of the ſubſcriber, viz.

A Dwelling houſe about thirty feet ſquare, ſituate on the banks of the Monongahela oppoſite Pittſburgh, and a large garden between the houſe and the river. Mr. Jacob Haymaker carried on the boatbuilding buſineſs at this place, for ſome years, with great ſucceſs. A perſon who would undertake to keep a reputable tavern, and carry on the above branch of buſineſs, will meet with conſiderable encouragement.

About one hundred perches up the river from ſaid place, is a commodious brick-yard, where that buſineſs was carried on laſt ſummer with ſucceſs. The yard and ſhed are in good order, and the clay for brick and pottery excellent. Emigrant have frequently taken brick into their boats to carry to the new ſettlements down the Ohio, &c.

A ſmall dwelling houſe on the eaſt bank of the ſaid river, in Pittſburgh, with a good garden adjoining.

A number of plantations ſituate on or near ſaid river, in the vicinity of the brick-yard, will be rented for a year or more, and the whole concerns on very reaſonable terms. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, (who is the owner) living in Pittſburgh, or to his ſon Oliver, at his diſtillery, near the brick yard.

JOHN ORMSBY.

Pittſburgh, April 19, 1788.

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WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE, or
WILLIAM J. MILLER, their attorney.

Pittſburgh, 25th March, 1788.

For Sale, by Public Vendue, the following Property belonging to the ſaid Company.

THIRTY-TWO lots of ground in the town of Pittſburgh, ſituated at the confluence of the two rivers, Allegany and Monongahela, between Marbury, Liberty and Short Streets, No. 1 to 17, 132 to 145, and No. 260, upon which is erected a Still-houſe, Malt-houſe, Stables, and other buildings.

One tract of land on the Coal-hill oppoſite Pittſburgh, containing about 25 acres, with a ferry and ſuitable buildings.

Two tracts of land on Squaw run and the Alleghany river, about nine miles from Pittſburgh, in the depreciation diſtrict, No. 4.

Two tracts of land in the new purchaſe near the Alleghany, upon one of which is erected a ſaw-mill.

The ſale will be held in three months from this date, at the houſe of Meſſrs. Tannehills, at which time and place a more particular deſcription of the property will be given, and the terms of payment made known by

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April 26, 1788.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Waſhington county. For particulars apply to Craig Ritchie, at Canonſburgh, on Chartiers creek.

IF WILLIAM NICHOLS, ſhoemaker, who formerly lived in Northumberland county, Talbot townſhip, wiſhes to hear of his wife, he will find her at Eliſha Teters, on Mingoe creek, Waſhington county.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale ſeveral tracts of land, lying in Monongahela county, Virginia, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, and credit given for part of the money. The lands have been ſettled, and would ſuit perſons who would wiſh to ſettle on them immediately. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Greenſburgh, Waſhington county, oppoſite to the mouth of George's creek, who will ſhew the land to any perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe. Patents are already obtained, and conveyances will be given to the purchaſer free of all coſts.

April 14, 1788. **JOHN FERRY.**

The Famous HORSE

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